

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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§—"Patuzent Planter" is received and will appear next week.

§-The Oration of Mr. M. Duffie before the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, is received, and shall be published in our columns at an early day.

BARNEY, ON SHEEP.—We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers this week, a very valuable paper, from our old and highly esteemed friend, John Barney, Esq., of Port Penn, Del. on the management of Sheep. No breeder in the United States has a higher reputation than he, and it gives us peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to communicate his sage experience on this important subject through the medium of our columns—a subject which is eliciting more and more the attention of the husbandmen of our country. We would be highly gratified to hear more frequently from Mr. Barney on subjects pertaining to his pursuits, as we are persuaded his views on such matters are relied on with as much confidence as those of any other in the United States.

§-Will friends Joseph Breck & Co., of the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 42, North Market street, Boston, be good enough to state the price of "Willis' latest improved vegetable cutter," as also their own opinion, or that of some other practical judge of its value and efficiency as compared with other cutters.—It is taken for granted that the hand power of one man is sufficient to work it. By the way, we are not sure that it would not be a good rule, if every publisher of an agricultural paper would require the price, and when practicable, the weight to be stated, of every thing which they advertise sale. It would save much trouble and expense of correspondence.

THE PRINCE GEORGE'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

When we had lately the pleasure of seeing the gentleman who has exercised the most active agency in getting up this association, we were highly gratified to learn that its prospects for realising all the good contemplated, are highly auspicious. The planters of that county have come forward, not as if, with an iron ramrod, they were forced to advance to keep their vitals from being drawn out, as we have seen men contribute to such objects in other places; but like men of sense and liberality, who see that whatever brings men to the same useful and honourable calling, often together, and in friendly rivalry for the meed of excellence in their pursuit, has a tendency to augment knowledge, to promote sociability, and to generate among them an *esprit de corps*, under which, in case of need, all other classes of men, congregate at the first sound of the tocsin, for mutual benefit and defence.

It may be justly said, in reproach of similar associations in slave holding States, if indeed it be not characteristic of Southern people, that they fail and fall through in their most useful enterprises, for want of energy and perseverance. As a frog leaps, they go ahead by fits and starts, but unfortunately, too soon the fit goes off, and they start no more.

We have had our agricultural societies, over and again, in all parts of Maryland; but how long have they been kept up with the honourable exception of that in Talbot county? Recently we have witnessed an attempt to get one up at Ellicott's Mills, but there it was too obvious as in other cases, that all was devolved on one or two persons—there being no sign of any all-pervading earnestness and resolution to indicate that one sentiment of pride to have the thing go off well, animated all alike! Too clearly were many of the wealthiest and the most interested farmers in the neighbourhood holding back from all active and personal agency and contribution, by that churlish and sluggard spirit and disgraceful indolence and selfishness, which so often mar the most useful project of the enterprising, and the noblest schemes of the benevolent.

Far different do we hope it will be with the Prince George's association. The subscribers, for a number of years, at \$5 a year, are numerous and rapidly increasing, consisting of substantial, independent, practical, sensible, hospitable men, who, viewing the object of their association in an enlarged sense, are determined, as we would fain believe, to give it a liberal and fair support—not merely by pecuniary contribution, which in itself will accomplish nothing; but by personal attention and assistance in all its proceedings,—and by each contributing his mite to augment the harvest of rich and valuable fruits, which, when well conducted, never fail to grow out of such associations of intellect and practical industry.

See, friends of Prince George's, what perseverance has accomplished for the Worcester Agricultural Society of Massachusetts.—Is not your county more wealthy, if not so populous?—In what advantage or facility are you behind the Yankee, that you cannot show as many animals, and of as pure blood and fine form, as he can?—Shall we tell you? Because, with ten times his means, and ten times his extravagance in some other things, you higgled and hold back, and draw tight your purse strings, when the question is to give high price for a male animal of the most improved blood, by means of which, at a single dash, you could infuse at once, sure means and seeds of improvement in all your old stock, which you have been going on breeding in and in, by incestuous connection, without skill, study, or system, from the time they walked out of Noah's Ark down to this present age of promised reform in all things. Shall we tell you another reason why the Yankee beats you? because he makes hay, sunshine or no sunshine. Will you have another? because he understands (and so do you, but he acts upon) the value of root crops as winter food for stock. Yet another.

—Almost every man in New England reads an agricultural paper! and yet, most of all remember, §- among these Yankees there is, from their system of education, a

remarkable equality of intelligence, and, in their physiological temperament—in their blood and bones there is perseverance. Boil one of them down in Poppin's digester, and perseverance is the residuum you will find at the bottom.

How curious and striking are these characteristic differences in people of the same country—even of little great Britain. Send your horse to the smithery of John Bull, and his study will be to shoe him in a style that any man shall say,—that's the work of an English man! Send him to a Scotchman, and though it may, perchance, be as well done, he will be all the while thinking of the siller that is to come with it.—To an Irishman, and whether he does it well or ill, he'll swear "by faith, your honor, it's iligantly done," and strait way he goes to see how much fun and fighting he can get out of the *prosades*!

Return we now to the Worcester Agricultural Society of which we take the following notice from an agricultural paper:

"It is estimated that not less than twelve thousand persons assembled on the 14th of Oct. at Worcester, to celebrate the 21st annual meeting of that central institution of the Old Bay State, and never have the proceedings been conducted in a better feeling or spirit, than in the present instance. The editors of a number of the New England Agricultural Journals were in attendance, and gentlemen of eminence from various parts of the country. It was a neutral ground on which political partizans, if they did not forget their preferences, forbore discussion or contest; and party and sect were lost sight of for a time in the stirring incidents of the day.

"The show of animals was very fine; and the following table will show the rapid increase, in the number of animals exhibited, for a few of the past years:

Years,	1819,	'34,	'35,	'36,	'37,	'38,	'39,	'40.
Animals shown	133,	269,	259,	276,	311,	342,	415,	540.

"We do not recollect an instance in this country where so great a number of animals have been shown at a fair as this; and should it continue to 'go ahead,' as we trust it will, it will soon in its animal department, rival the most celebrated societies of Europe. The ploughing match went off admirably, and the show of domestic manufactured articles, particularly the ladies' department, was good. The report of the different committees at the Worcester Fair, have long been celebrated, and various 'lots' of swine have been immortalized, in the reports drawn up by the 'elder and younger Lincoln.' The dinner was good, the weather fine, the animals capital, and Worcester may well be proud of her fair for 1840."

A STEAM BOILER WORTH HAVING.

T. Fanning, Esq., editor of the Nashville Agriculturist, gives the following account of a steam boiler of his invention.

"I have been studying some time how to construct a cheap and convenient steam boiler, sufficient to cook food for the horses, cattle and swine on my little farm, and I have at length succeeded exactly to my notion. I purchased a kettle holding sixty gallons, for which I paid \$9, and with the labor of two hands for one day I constructed a furnace out of raw limestone, the cost of which was one dollar more; I then made a box of rough plank, three feet square at the bottom, and high enough to hold about ten bushels; the box was perforated with many holes, by the use of a five quarter auger. The bottom of the box is made with planks six feet long, to afford projections to lift it on and off of the kettle. When the cook-

ing process is going on, the top of the box is covered with a piece of carpet, or a close-fitting plank cover to keep in the steam. In using this apparatus, a bushel or two of corn or roots may be put in the kettle, and the box filled with cut oats, corn stalks, turnip tops, beets, potatoes, or any thing else that grows on the farm, and the whole may be thoroughly cooked in the course of an hour or two. The machine will not cost more than eleven dollars, and I consider it worth more on a farm than the best hand that labors in the field."

Will Mr. Fanning be good enough to state in his paper the depth and diameter of the kettle, so that one may judge of the *shape*, which he thinks best adapted to this purpose, and whether it has a cock to it, by which to draw off the water, or must it be emptied and cleaned altogether by hand. Again, is it simply placed upon a four square sided stone wall, with the fire acting only on, and in direct contact with the bottom of it; or is it so put up, that the flame can pass around the sides of the kettle, and thus being applied to a larger surface, bring the water sooner to the boiling point? and, quere? would it not be better to have a top, say of sheet iron, to fasten on the kettle, and from that a copper tube to pass into a wooden box, which, in that case might be placed at a distance from, and on a level with, or below the level of the boiler, so as to be more accessible, and more easily filled and emptied. We should feel much obliged by minute information on this subject, as some friends desire to put up boilers, if they can learn how it is to be done, on some cheap and simple plan.—We have seen some, but they were complicated and expensive, and on that account in some cases which have fallen under our observation, have been laid aside. He who will teach, in a plain intelligible manner, how a boiler of sixty gallons may be put up, with a contrivance to steam vegetable substances for stock, in a box, not being a part of the boiler, and which may be easily emptied of its contents, at an expense not exceeding \$15 or \$20, *all told*, will do the agricultural community and our humble selves a great favour.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—We have from time to time been gratified to learn from our friends, Messrs. Cooper & Co., that the demand for the produce of their extensive kilns in this city has been highly encouraging.—Our gratification has been heightened by the fact, that through the instrumentality of our journal, in urging upon the proprietors of landed estates, the benefits of lime as a manure, this demand has been brought about. It will be seen by our advertising columns, that Messrs. *Downing & Wood* have also erected kilns in another section of our State, and are prepared to furnish lime on any of the waters of the Potomac, on very reasonable terms—and we have little doubt that many of the farmers and planters of that vicinity will avail of the facilities thus afforded them to resuscitate their lands—pledging ourselves as we do, that if a judicious use be made of it, in a very few years their fields will be doubly increased in fertility, and consequently in point of value. We are aware of the fact, that many, too many of the owners of the soil are loth to depart from their ancient usages, and, heedless of the light of science, which has done as much for agriculture as for the arts, trudge along in the old and beaten paths of their forefathers, until their estates, having become worn out or exhausted from neglect of the means of resuscitation, are literally abandoned, and the homes which are endeared to them by so many pleasing considerations, are too frequently deserted for new ones in the far off West. Should this reach the eye of any whose lands are approaching to this state of decay, we would earnestly urge them to give a trial to this substance, if it is on ever so small a scale, in order to test for themselves the great value thereof, and we guarantee to them that they will never regret the experiment. There are thousands of acres in Maryland and Virginia, now comparatively worthless, that could be brought into fine tilth in a

few years by a small outlay of means, judiciously used in the obtainment of lime, marl or poudrette, in connexion with the other manures which are now made on the farm, and which could be extended in a vast degree beyond the present amount usually obtained, by embracing the facilities afforded on almost every estate.—And here we would refer to a very valuable article on this subject from an English journal, which was published in our last week's paper. We shall in our next, call attention to the value of poudrette as a manure, and in the meantime refer the reader to the communication published a few weeks since from Mr. Minor, editor of the New York Farmer.

The complaints made in the annexed article, are applicable to other sections than those in which they originate. We have just cause to feel aggrieved, that, notwithstanding the number of talented men, and practical agriculturists in Maryland, whose systems of management evince the highest capacities for the duties of their profession, we are so seldom assisted by the results of their experience. We find a similar complaint from Dr. Gibbs, the able conductor of that valuable journal, the "Carolina Planter," who takes leave of the readers thereof in the last No. of the first volume, on the ground of a failure in receiving that aid which he had anticipated in his labors, from correspondents, and his inability to devote sufficient time from the duties of a valuable profession, to those of the chair editorial.

FACTS.—We were about to write on this very subject when this article caught our eye in the Nashville "Agriculturist," (a most valuable and well conducted paper, by the way,) following our own train of thoughts so closely, that we have adopted it, and offer it to our readers, with a hope that they will "think on't," and—send us their facts.—*Western Far.*

An *incognito* correspondent has given us a note, requesting that our columns be filled entirely with "facts," and nothing but facts. The advice is good; but we must say to our friend "Farmer," if any agricultural paper of the "States," for the time that it has been in existence, contains more facts than ours, we should like to have it pointed out. We pretend neither to flourish embellishments, nor speculations, and we think this is a good title to say to our correspondent, and all others whom it may concern, that the man does not, and never has lived, who can write twenty-four pages the size of the *Agriculturist*, of facts per month, from his own experience. Take the Albany Cultivator for example;—no Journal of the country has so many facts in relation to the agriculture of the north; and whence does it get them? from the experience of the Editors alone? By no means. Correspondents furnish most of the matter, and the Editors digest and put it in form. What could we not do, if the farmers of the great valley would send us their experience every month? Every paragraph would contain a fact. But the truth is, too many farmers of the West say, by their conduct, it is not their business to tell the result of their exertions. It is a *fact* known to us, that not a few, in this country, think they know something about the garden, farm, stock, &c. that no other one knows, and for fear others will be profited by their knowledge, keep it to themselves. We know some who think they have discovered plans to produce early potatoes for market, and they are too contracted and niggardly in their feelings to tell the world what they know. Patriots and open-hearted gentlemen desire to keep nothing secret that will benefit their contemporaries. But shame to tell the fact, that some are so illiberal, that if they have learned to cure a horse of the cholera, or scratches, they must exercise their secretiveness for pay. We knew an old miser who lived in an adjoining county, that was the only one of all the country round that seemed to understand the secret of raising sweet potatoes; and this his covetous, contracted little soul made him keep to himself, till it did seem the very vengeance of heaven fell upon him for his inhumanity, and he was driven from the country in disgrace. Farmers are bound by every principle of justice to their country, to give the facts of their experience to their fellow citizens. These slight hints, we trust, will be enough for the wise. Send your facts.

Cabbage-worms cannot stand the smell of Pennyroyal.

CARE OF STOCK IN WINTER.

From December until April in our northern climate, and in a greater or less degree in more southern ones, the great business of the farmer consists in the care of his domestic animals. One of the great sources of loss to the farmer is the wretched condition in which his animals are frequently kept; their wool, their milk, and their ability to labor being in a great measure determined by their mode of keeping during the winter. Without shelter, without water, without food, or at best an irregular and partial supply, it must be expected that diseases will invade his flocks and herds, and occasion losses that months of hard labor will be required to counterbalance.

At the commencement of winter, the farmer should carefully examine the condition of all his animals; ascertain whether any are unwell, weak, low in flesh, and the cause. Such animals require particular attention. One diseased animal may infect a hundred when brought into close contact with them; a weak poor animal will fare worse with a number than alone, and the chances of getting through the winter are proportionably abridged; and all such must have good care and attention, or there will be a total loss. If there is one truth respecting animals more deserving of remembrance than another, it is that the animal entering the winter months in high condition is already half wintered; that is, the care and food required to bring him out well and hearty in the spring, will not be one half as much as will be required by the one that commences winter, spring poor. A fat, strong animal, will be warm and comfortable, where a poor, weak one can hardly live, and the hearty vigorous one will digest and assimilate food which the weak one would scarcely taste. All weak and sickly animals at any season of the year, and particularly in the winter, should be kept by themselves, and receive the best care, and the best keeping possible.

Shelter for animals is a point too often neglected by farmers. Their sheep or cattle are left to find the warm side of a stack or fence, during our winter storms of snow or rain as they best can; and when the former die off by the dozen in March, or his cows are "on the lift" for a month or two in the spring, the owner affects to wonder at the cause, or why his neighbor who has good sheds is not as unlucky as himself. Domestic animals must have a shelter; it is as necessary for them as it is for man, and one may as well talk of comfort without it as the other. Few things are more trying to the man who has a soul, than to see a flock of sheep crouching in a corner of the fence half buried in snow; a few lean cows, their feet so drawn together by cold and hunger that all might stand in a half bushel; half a dozen swine of the alligator breed, squealing, and their noses imploringly turned to the place where the trough should be; and the same air of discomfort and misery pervading every thing on the premises. Where animals are kept in this way we instinctively expect to find the windows of the house stuffed with cloaks and old hats, and the owner at the fireside of the nearest tavern or grog-shop, and rarely will such expectation be disappointed. It is very true much less attention was paid to the shelter of animals than now, and it is equally true that the difference in the mode of keeping was not greater than that existing in the wool, size, maturity and value of the respective animals.

Water is another essential thing in the winter management of animals, but it is a thing more frequently neglected than almost any other matter connected with their comfort. Cattle are often allowed during the severest storms to go half a mile to drink, and require a good feed and an hour in a warm stable to counteract the effects of the labor of wallowing through the snow. In addition to this, their drink is frequently found in a slough, and the animal is covered to the knees in mud, which is left to freeze, stiffen the legs, and by retarding the circulation cause their freezing. It is no disadvantage to cattle to go a suitable distance to water, but rather a benefit, as promoting diseases of the extremities, but the place of resort should be free from mud, and room for the animals to approach without crowding or fighting. Sheep are almost universally the victims of neglect in respect to water; while, although they can live without it, water is as essential to their comfort, and used by them as constantly, as it is by cattle. There are few farms on which with a very little expense plenty of water may not be had sufficiently near the barn for all the purposes of stock; and where buildings are to be erected, particular reference should be had to this point.

Animals should be salted in the winter with the great

est attention and regularity. Farmers are too careless about this in summer, and are apt to neglect it altogether in winter, a course which requires reformation at once. It is necessary for their health, gives an appetite, and summer or winter they should always have access to salt. Where a farmer has no sheds or troughs for salting, the best way is to make a strong brine and sprinkle it over the hay, straw, or other fodder they are to receive. Such food will be eaten more cleanly, and there will be no waste of the salt.

Regularity in foddering or feeding all animals, is very necessary. Experience has shown that a given quantity of food will keep an animal in much better condition when fed to them at regular hours, than when given to them without order and at haphazard. In the former case the animal in the intervals of feeding in quiet; he has taken his meals and is expecting nothing more until the stated hour arrives, for all animals soon acquire the habit of computing time quite accurately; in the latter case he is continually restless and uneasy, bleating, bellowing, or squealing, and wasting what nourishment he receives, in expectations and efforts to obtain more. Feed your cattle regularly then, whatever may be the kind of food. This half starving animals, feeding them as it suits your convenience, keeping them without salt or water, and thinking they can get along without shelter, is bad policy, and should be repudiated at once, by every man who would be merciful to his beast, or find in his pockets satisfactory evidence that keeping stock is not a losing business.—*Albany Cultivator*.

MANURES AND THEIR APPLICATION.—We have spoken of fish as having been formerly used for manure—two alewives were placed in a hill of corn or of potatoes—this practice prevailed on the cape and in the vicinity of Taunton. We are inclined to believe that people now make a better use of alewives. Farmers now who live near the sea board are much in the practice of hauling seaweed from the coast and spreading it on their lands or placing it in the compost heap.

Seaweed is an excellent material, and we advise our friends who have not tried it to procure some and spread it on their potato land. It should not be confined to the hill, but should be spread over the whole ground and ploughed under. This manure may often be procured in winter when but little else can be done, and near large towns it is an object to procure it for the raising of potatoes that are not willing to multiply much unless they have a soft bed to lie in. Potatoes are quite an object with the farmer who lives near a great market.

At this season we are not pleased to see barn-yard manures thrown about and exposed to the frost. If it could be thrown from the cattle into a pit to remain there during winter, much would be saved.—Cattle that lie loose will make manure in greater quantities and of better quality than those that stand on plank floors from which it must be thrown daily.

Ashes of all kinds are valuable, and cold weather is the time to save them.—When we can purchase pot ash, for making soap, at seven or eight cents per lb. we should save too the labor of setting up leaches to obtain lie from them. Ashes are excellent on all dry soils—we know not of a single exception to this rule when they are applied in a proper manner. Good leached ashes are worth about half the price of unleached; in some cases where we do not want them to hasten the decomposition of the vegetable matter in the soil they are worth more than half price.—*Bos. Cultivator*.

HEREFORD CATTLE.—The Hon. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was the first importer of this breed into the United States, and the following extracts from a letter which I received from him, bearing date September 21st, will I doubt not be read with much interest:

"I first imported, upwards of twenty years ago, two pair of the Hereford reds, and bred from crosses between them until I was induced to discontinue, in consequence of an apprehension that I should breed in-and-in too far, which in some instances I found to be the case. I could not obtain conveniently crosses from other females of the same race."

Mr. CLAY afterwards remarks:

"My opinion is that the Herefords make better work cattle, are hardier, and will, upon being fattened, take themselves to market better than their rivals. They are also fair milkers. On the other hand, the Durhams, I think have the advantage in earlier maturity, in beauty,

and in the quality of milk which they will yield. They will also attain greater size and weight even."

"The choice between the two races should be regulated somewhat by circumstances. If one has rich, long and luxuriant grasses, affording a good bite, and has not too far to drive to market, he had better breed the Durhams, otherwise the Herefords."

After some remarks in relation to the origin of the two races, he continues:

"The Herefords resemble the Devons—the race of New-England cattle, and a fine race it is. But the Herefords have the advantage over them of greater size, greater length, more power consequently for draft, and are I think quite as quick in the step and as good at the pail."

"I have thus," he says, "expressed my own opinion; but I must add that here, in Kentucky, the Durhams are generally preferred to all other races. Our grasses are rich and abundant, and our blue grass especially (a name improperly given, for it is the green sward) is an object of great admiration. The Durhams are much more generally distributed than the Herefords, there being none of the latter, within my knowledge, but what have sprung from my importation."—*Albany Cultivator*.

A GOOD PIG.—Mr. Bailey Birge of Norfolk, Ct., lately butchered a pig 8 months and 21 days old, which weighed when dressed *four hundred and forty-three pounds*. The pig was a half blood Berkshire, crossed with some native breed. For some time before it was butchered, its weight forbid its rising, nor could it see, unless the fat was pressed away from its eyes.

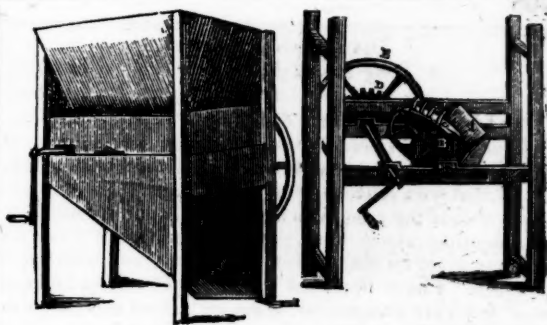
KNICKERBOCKER PICKLE.—Take six gallons of water, nine pounds of salt, three pounds coarse brown sugar, one quart of molasses, three ounces saltpetre and one ounce pearlsh—mix and boil the whole well, taking care to skim off all the impurities which rise to the surface. This constitutes the pickle. When the meat is cut, it should be slightly rubbed with fine salt, and suffered to lay a day or two that the salt may extract the blood; it may then be packed tight in the cask, and the pickle, having become cold, may be turned upon and should cover the meat. A follower, to fit the inside of the cask, should then be laid on, and a weight put on it, in order to keep the meat all times covered with pickle. The sugar may be omitted without material detriment. In the spring the pickle must be turned off, boiled with some additional salt and molasses, skimmed, and when cold, returned to the cask.

For domestic use, beef and pork hams should not be salted the day the animals are killed, but kept until its fibre has become short and tender, as these changes do not take place after it has been acted upon by the salt.

Meat that is to be dried and smoked, requires less salt than that which is to remain in pickle, on account of the preserving qualities of pyrolignic acid, which is supplied by the smoke of the wood. The great art in smoking meat well, seems to consist in having the meat dried by smoke, and not by heat.—The hams of Westphalia and the smoked beef of Hamburg, which are unrivalled in reputation, are managed in this way. The Westphalian farmers have a closet in the garret, joining the chimney, made tight, to retain smoke, in which they hang their hams and bacon to dry, out of the effect of the heat of the fire. Two apertures are made from the closet into the chimney, and a place is made for an iron stopper to be thrust into the tunnel of the chimney, to force the smoke through the lower hole into the closet. The upper hole must not be too big, because the closet must be always full of smoke, and that from wood fires.

The Hamburg method of making their superior smoked beef is this: Fires of oak chips are built in the cellars, from whence the smoke is conveyed by two chimneys into the fourth story, and thrown into a chamber by two openings placed opposite to each other. The size of the chamber is proportioned to the quantity of meat to be smoked, but the ceiling is not raised more than five feet and a half from the floor. Above this chamber there is another made with boards, into which the smoke passes through a hole in the ceiling of the first, whence it escapes by openings formed in the sides. The pieces of meat are hung up at the distance of a foot and a half from each other, and a fire is kept up night and day for a month or six weeks, according to the size of the pieces.—*Judge Buell*.

Cactuses should not be watered oftener than once a week.



NEWLY INVENTED ROOT CUTTER.

The above is a representation of a Root Cutter, invented by Mr. John T. Durdin of this city, which he considers the best now in use.—On a recent visit to the extensive Piggery of Mr. Standley, near this city, we witnessed its operation, and was much pleased with its execution; it is warranted by the inventor to cut from 500 to 1000 bushels per day, with two hands—the machine cuts pumpkins, large beets, ruta baga, &c. with perfect ease small enough for the feeding of calves. Judge Chambers, whose opinions upon agricultural matters will have much weight wherever known, has seen the machine, but before it was in operation, and considers the principle well adapted for the purpose intended. The improved system, now adopting in our country, of extensively introducing roots in the feeding of stock, and which we have little doubt is to eventuate in great benefits to the country, will render these cutters indispensable as a labor saving machine.

The above cuts represent the outside as well as an inside view; the letters designate the cutting knives—price \$25.

SEE WHAT GARDENING HAS DONE.—Innumerable are the advantages which mankind have derived from the horticulturists. Few would suppose that the peach (from which branched the nectarine) had its original in the wild lime. That favorite edible, celery, springs from a rank and acid root, denominated smallage, which grows in all sides of ditches, and in the neighborhood of the sea. The hazelnut was the ancestor of the filbert and cubnut, while the luscious plum can claim no higher source than the sloe. From the sonac crab issues the golden pippen, and the pear and cherry originally grew in the forest. The garden asparagus, which grows, though not very commonly, in stony and gravelly situations near the sea, when growing spontaneously is a diminutive plant; and none indeed but a practised eye, examining into the species which is reared by artificial culture, can discern the least resemblance. Wondrous to relate, the cauliflower, of which the broccoli is a sub-variety, derives, together with the cabbage, from the colewort; a small plant in its natural state, and scanty leaves, not weighing half an ounce. The Brame Maratima, has been improved into sea-kale; the invaluable potato is the offspring of a bitter American root of spontaneous growth; and the all tempting pineapple descends from a fruit, which "in foreign climates, grows wild by the side of rivulets, and under the shade of lofty trees."—[Gardener's Gazette.

CORN & COB MEAL.—To those who can grind their cobs with their corn, either in a mill made expressly for the purpose, such as Evans' mill, or with a common millstone, the upper being made larger, and the stones loosened out more than usual; or with a common mill, after it is broken in an iron bark mill—it is important to know how much it improves the food. Rev. H. C. Perley (see N. E. Farmer, for 1825) broke his corn and cobs together by pounding, and then ground the mixture in a common corn mill stones. Meal thus made, says he, "I scalded, and made about as thick as hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding. With this kind of food and what wash was made in the family, I constantly fed my swine; there were none in the neighborhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill so early in autumn."—*Alb. Cult.*

CURE FOR THE BLACK TONGUE.—A handful of fine salt rubbed upon the tongue of a horse that has the black tongue, will cure it, in at the most two applications. It is infallible, and simple and cheap enough. In 1833, I tried it upon four of my own horses, and the stage proprietors cured over 30 horses with it, without one failure.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.
Long Island Farm, near Port Penn,
Delaware, Jan. 1840.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir,—In perusing your hints on the subject of diseases of sheep in your valuable publication of the 23d ult., I find you refer to your friend Barney for information; if it is the case, which I fear it is, my friend J. S. S's. imported sheep have got the scab, and if I can do him any good on the subject, I will freely and with much pleasure. I have imported a number of sheep, and but very few have escaped bringing with them this much to be dreaded disease. I have thought there are but very few ships which traverse the seas but what are contaminated with matter to give this pest of diseases to the poor sheep. To come to the point, the most certain manner to prove when the sheep has got it, is to apply your finger to the diseased part—scratch the scab or scurf hard, and the sheep will turn his head, and similar to a dog dying in a rabid state, he will show a disposition to bite; frequently rubbing against the fence, or wherever he can, and laying down, turning his head to his shoulders and side, napping and pulling the wool, &c.—And now for the cure: without delay, every sheep which is, and those which are not diseased, must be anointed or salved, as the English shepherd terms it,—for if but one in a flock should be diseased, the whole of the flock, no matter how great the number, if left to contend with the disease without applying the remedy, will all have it—but if timely attended to, you might confine it to one sheep, provided but one has been diseased: dress him immediately with the ointment I shall prescribe, and if properly applied, not one more of the flock will take the disease; but a proper time must be particularly attended to, or you kill instead of cure; the weather must be clear and the sheep kept dry under cover—an open shed will do: not at the season when the ewe sheep has got her lamb by her side suckling—I have done so myself, and killed the lamb.—The method of using the ointment, is this:—Beginning at the head of the sheep, and proceeding from between the ears, along the back to the end of the tail; the wool is to be divided in a furrow till the skin can be touched—and as the furrow is made, the finger slightly dipped in the ointment is to be drawn along the bottom of it, when it will leave a blue stain on the skin and adjoining wool; from this furrow similar ones must be drawn down the shoulders and thighs to the legs, as far as they are woolly; and if the animal is much infected, two more should be drawn along each side parallel to that on the back, and one down each side between the fore and hind legs: in a few days the blotches dry up—the itching ceases, and the animal is completely cured. To prepare the ointment, take one pound of quicksilver—half pound of venice turpentine—half pint of oil of turpentine—and four pounds of hog's lard; let them be rubbed in a mortar till the quicksilver is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients; for the proper mode of doing which, it may be proper to take the advice, or even the assistance of some apothecary or other person used to making such mixtures. This quantity of ointment is sufficient for a large number of sheep. You can make as much as you think will do for the number of sheep you have to anoint. I have tried tobacco water, and injured my sheep. For a number of years past I have not made use of any other medicine than the ointment above described, and always found it a certain cure.—I keep it generally in my house in a stone jar, secluded from the air. One skilful hand would anoint the sheep—but I should recommend three, if they have not been accustomed to perform the operation: one to hold the sheep—one to open and divide the wool while the other applies the ointment. I have found it to take about one pound to ten sheep; a smaller or larger quantity will not do any harm. A skilful hand commences in the following manner to anoint his sheep: he makes a small leather bag of the upper of an old shoe—a very small one, and pins it to the sleeve of his coat—puts a small quantity of the ointment at a time in it—selects a clean spot in the sheep yard—sits down, and lays the sheep on his lap and commences salving. But when I commenced, I performed as above, with two to help me, with my sheep standing on his legs.

After all I have said on this subject, your sheep may not have the scab. I wish you may be so favoured. The cause of your sheep losing their wool, &c. might arise from too kind treatment—in giving too much corn—keeping them too warm—in not using the vegetable article freely—and, I might add, plentiful use of salt, &c.

While I have pen, ink and paper at hand, suffer me to give you my manner of keeping my sheep. At this time, in a perfect state of health, my sheep number about sixty: get one bushel of bran, with about two bushels of turnips and sugar beets, mixed, per day—given night and morning in troughs, with good hay in racks, twice a day under an open shed facing the south—a pump that feeds two troughs—one in the cattle yard, the other in the sheep yard—the bran moistened a little with water, mixed with the beets and turnips, cut fine by the use of Neveil's patent vegetable cutter, a very good article—the sheep yard kept well littered with straw or coarse hay. Owing to my land being principally marsh meadow, divided by ditches, the sheep remain in the yard altogether in the winter. Were I to let them run at large, I should lose numbers at this season by crossing on the rotten ice. Owing to my land being pregnant with salt, my sheep do not require it,—but on upland farms, situated in the interior of the country, salt is certainly requisite; also, tar and salt, for the snuffles or foul noses. When I wish to make my sheep fat for market, I use corn in proportion to a pint or upwards to each sheep per day, in addition to the above mixture; but my sheep are always fat enough summer and winter without it, for my family use. By using the above mixture, I have always found it to be the very best feed to correct costive habits in both cattle and sheep, and particularly the latter.—If it should lead to scour the animal, which some times it will, a little oats in the sheaf given will correct it.

I must come to a close, having filled my sheet. I do hope and trust you will be able to save your valuable sheep.

Yours truly,

JOHN BARNEY.

N. B. I have thought a few words added to the above on the subject of the use of bran, wherever it can be obtained, would be a word in season for any one turning their attention to sheep. About the year 1812, I made a number of lambs fat, early in the spring, for the Philadelphia market, and they were pronounced by the butcher who bought them to be very fine, and wondered how I made them so. My first object was to produce a flow of milk in the ewe's bag; moistened bran with vegetable articles had the desired effect; and ever since, I always, whenever I can obtain it, lay in a quantity in the fall to use through the winter with the aforesaid mixture; in addition I add cut hay of the best quality for my cattle.—By the aid of a patent straw cutter I use it freely—give it to feeding cattle, cows, yearlings, calves and horses; they are all fond of it, and I feel assured it is quite economical. I get one hundred bushels of bran at a time from Brandywine Mills—twenty-two miles to haul it, at the cost of fifteen cents per double bushel;—one hundred bushels are allowed to weigh one ton. I state this to show you the value I put upon it in my system of wintering stock. It is quite preferable in my estimation to any other article. To give it to yearling sheep, they will eat turnips freely with it, but without it, frequently refuse them.

J. B.

MANURE FOR COTTON.

To the Editor, of the Farmers' Gazette:

Dear Sir,—Having read a piece in the Gazette headed "Profit of Manure," three or four weeks ago, shewing the value of manure for making cotton, I have concluded to give you another instance.—But I am a very poor scholar and not accustomed to write for the public. If you publish this please correct the errors of composition. The instance to which I refer is that of a planter in the Pee Dee country, with whose manner of planting I first became acquainted in 1834. He planted that year one hundred and fifty-five acres, and manured twenty-five or thirty. He gathered eighty thousand pounds of seed cotton. At the close of that year, he determined to make more manure than he had hitherto done, and for that purpose took three old negroes of little value for any thing else. But his manure being all put on his corn land, he made, in 1835, only sixty-five thousand pounds of seed cotton. The number of acres planted was one hundred and forty-seven. In 1836 he planted one hundred and thirty-five acres in cotton, (twenty less than in 1834) manured eighty acres, and made eighty-two thousand pounds of seed cotton, (two thousand more than in 1834.) The same year he manured twenty-five acres of corn land. In 1837 he planted in cotton one hundred and seventy acres, of which he manured only thirty-three acres, putting his manure on the corn land. He made ninety-three thousand pounds of seed cotton. On the thirty-three acres manured, he made twenty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty pounds.

Finding his manured land planted in cotton do so well in 1837, he determined in 1838 to plant no more than he could manure. He that year manured and planted 125 acres, from which he gathered one hundred and six thousand four hundred and fifty-two pounds of seed cotton. In 1839 he planted one hundred and twenty-five acres, manured nearly all, and made one hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-seven pounds of seed cotton. The present year (1840) he planted one hundred and twenty-three acres; manured the whole.—Product ninety one thousand four hundred and ninety one pounds seed cotton. Notwithstanding that the past has been a very unfavorable season for cotton, part of a field which had been planted in cotton three years in succession, produced one thousand pounds to the acre.

Dec. 26, 1840.

AN EYE WITNESS.

We thank "An Eye Witness" for his communication. Cannot others follow the example? Facts like those by him must exert an influence for good upon old fashioned farmers and planters, who cannot spare time to make manure. Why do such men spare time to hoe their cotton or thin it? Because, they reply, they thereby make more cotton than they could by employing the same labor at the same time in any other way. Well, if they can make more cotton by bestowing part of their labor upon making and spreading manure than by employing it in any other way, why not do so?—Ed.

THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA.—India possesses a population of 150,000,000; these, from the remotest ages, have been clothed with cotton, the growth of Indian soil. To this is to be added the immense supply required for other purposes, and especially for those purposes peculiar to a tropical climate, such as blinds, canopies, tents, &c. Yet, in addition to what has been required for home consumption, China takes from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds annually, and England, on some occasions, has taken as much more. The average export from India for many years has been 100,000,000 pounds, and in the year 1818 it exported to England and China alone 140,000,000 pounds. The plant is indigenous to India, and the samples which have been produced and sold, both at Liverpool and in London, have been equal to those of the greatest portion of other cottons brought into the English market. The defect of the Indian cotton brought into the English market is, that it is badly cleansed and carelessly picked—a circumstance which is to be clearly traced to the excessively low price of wages, that price being but from a penny to three pence per day. At Daera, not far distant from the sea, within the Delta of the Megna and Barampootra rivers, a superior kind of cotton has long been grown, which produces those incomparable cloths called Dacca muslins. The cottons of the New World have been tried in various parts of the Coromandel coast, and the result has almost every where been favorable. The Bourbon cotton has nearly superseded the indigenous growth of Coimbatore, Tinnevely, and Salem. The province of Trichinopoly, which has hitherto refused to grow the cotton of the country, is now producing fine crops of New Orleans. The Sea Island cotton—the best kind that proceeds from the American market—has produced well in South Arcot; and experiments now making, under the auspices of the Madras Government, and under the supervision of Dr. White, bid fair to prove that cotton of the finest quality, and of the very best kind, will be produced in that part of India. The cottons grown on the western coast of the Malayan Peninsula, and at Singapore, have proved equal to the original growths of Pernambuco and Bourbon; while a sample from Saugor Island, close to the sea, has so closely resembled the true Sea Island cotton as to render it difficult to distinguish it. At Allahabad, Delhi, Hansi, the Deira Doon, and other parts of the northwest provinces, the New Orleans and Upland Georgia cottons are thriving, and promise to yield a sample equal to the parent stock. The obstacles to the success of this trade are said to be the want of a higher price for picking and cleaning, and greater facilities of communication with the different parts of the country; both of which obstacles, it is stated, might be easily removed by the East India Company, with immense advantage to themselves, and with a certainty of removing the famine and other disasters under which the people in that country have groaned.—English paper.

In case of any scratch, or wound, from which the lock-jaw is apprehended, bathe the injured part freely with lye, or pearlash and water.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCO PLANTERS.

REMARKS OF HON. PHILIP TRIPLETT, (OF KY.)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1840,

*In the Convention of Tobacco Planters of the U. S.**Mr. President, Vice President, and Gentlemen:* We

are assembled here as a Tobacco Convention; and probably no body of men ever met together in which it was more necessary that they should not be misled by false lights of any kind. A new era has arrived in relation to this particular interest. So far as I understand the subject, no other interest in the United States occupies precisely the same position as this, the interest of our constituents, does at the present time. The amount of duties levied on the article of tobacco alone in Europe is greater than the amount of duties levied upon all the other exports of the whole United States; although those exports amount to more than seven and a half times the exports of tobacco—I say seven and a half—but I believe I might say, according to the computation of men from the South of the prices they receive for their cotton, very nearly eleven times. It will readily be seen, therefore, that our position is different from that of any other interest. We occupy peculiar ground. Why? Because this product of our labor is more oppressed by paying higher duties, where duties are levied, than any other article.

But we occupy peculiar ground in other respects. What other article of agriculture or manufacture is monopolized by the Government of any nation in Europe; or by what other government is the privilege of importing and vending it sold out as a monopoly to an individual? There is none. Yet this is the sorest grievance under which the tobacco interest labors. Give us only a tolerably fair chance—keep off your monopolies—and tobacco will rise to its natural standard.

What is that natural standard? Upon this point my opinions may be, and probably are, peculiar. And I wish gentlemen who may differ with me to attend somewhat minutely to them, in order that, if those opinions are not correct, they may demonstrate their inaccuracy to me and to this Convention. I am the more anxious that they should do so, because our constituents are directly and deeply interested in this very point.

What, then, is the natural price of any article? Is it not that at which it would sell if it were let alone? All extra or *outré* pressure puts it out of its natural position. Leave it in its natural position to come in competition with all other articles of labor, and you then have its natural price.

One hundred thousand hogsheads of tobacco sell in Europe for forty-two million five hundred thousand dollars. Estimate what that is per pound. It is fifty-one cents. In England, chewing tobacco sells, by retail, for about one dollar per pound. In France, chewing tobacco of a very superior quality sells for not quite, but very nearly, two dollars per pound; that is, as near as ten francs are to two dollars. The average price may be one dollar and sixty-six cents. Last year I made a very different statement on this point; I put chewing tobacco in France at one dollar and fifty cents. Subsequent information, however, derived from sources on which I repose implicit reliance, convince me that the statement I then made was erroneous, and that my present statement is correct. Now, let gentlemen reflect on these facts. Do they not demonstrate to you that if these monopolies and these taxes were taken off, your tobacco would sell for at least fifty-one or fifty-two cents per pound, averaging all Europe? In Belgium the price is low, because the tariff is low. In England, where the tariff is seventy-two and three-quarter cents per pound, the price is one dollar per pound. In France, the duty is one dollar and one cent per pound; and the other nations of Europe treat our staple somewhat in the same way. The natural price of tobacco, then, is fifty-one cents per pound; yet, as you all know, the price is brought down, taking all the tobacco exported from the United States, to about eight and a half cents per pound.

What, then, do we, the planters, lose? Do we not lose the difference between eight and a half cents and fifty-one or fifty-two cents per pound? And why? Because this interest has not hitherto been attended to; because of the monopolies which have existed in France, Spain, Portugal, and Russia, and on account of the high duties which have been imposed upon the article in England.

For what purpose, then, has this Convention of Tobacco Planters assembled here? To see what can best be done. And we must take the nations of Europe separately; we must act upon them in the same way they act upon

us, so far as the dissimilarity which exists in our different forms of Government will admit. We are first, however, to operate upon the great body of the People—to convince them that their interest is our interest. I want to operate upon them first, before I appeal to Congress. You can operate upon the People through their sense of justice; but in Congress you have to come in conflict with prejudices, passions, and self-interest. When once you have succeeded in awaking the People to the real condition of things, you will find that the interests and the wishes of a million and a half of freemen are sufficient to turn the scale upon any great question concerning the tariff which may hereafter come up in Congress. First, then, you must act upon your constituents, and next upon Congress. Our object at the present moment, is to see what can be done with Congress. England levies a duty amounting to eight hundred and one per cent, upon our tobacco. The average duty laid upon the products of her labor brought into our markets (as will be seen by doc. No. 195, H. of R., first session of 26th Con.) is twenty and a half per cent; and the amount of importations from Great Britain to the United States is about fifty-six millions and a quarter of dollars. Of that amount, one third is now imported free of duty.

Let us first inquire, then, what is to be done before Congress as regards England? The remedy we recommend is, countervailing duties; and this argument, so far as it applies to Great Britain, applies to all the nations of Europe who lay high duties on our tobacco. Is there any other remedy? The documents which I hold in my hand, (No. 229, H. R., first session of 26th Con.) as furnished from the State Department, will aid us materially in forming a judgment on that point.

Let us examine the position of matters, so far as Great Britain is concerned. If we can rely upon the judgment of our Minister at that Court, he expresses the opinion unequivocally that any further attempt at a treaty with Great Britain is useless. He recapitulates the arguments which have been made use of, and he says emphatically that they have proved unavailing—that nothing can be done there by treaty. Sir, we have been suppliants at the throne of Great Britain long enough; but we have the means to compel her to do justice. Those means are countervailing duties; and, the question is, will you use them? Out of the products of the labor of Great Britain, about one-third, as I have said, is imported free of duty. Can we bring her to a sense of justice by operating upon that portion of her manufactures which are imported here very low, or entirely free of duty?—by laying a duty upon her high-priced broadcloths, upon her silks, her laces, and upon such things as are universally acknowledged to be luxuries—a duty which shall be commensurate with that which she lays upon our tobacco? Do this, and I will guaranty that, in less than five years, she is brought round to a sense of justice. She imports only 18,000 hogsheads of our tobacco, that cost here one hundred or one hundred and ten dollars apiece. The amount of our imports from Great Britain, now free of duty, is ten times as great in value at their places of export, as our tobacco at its place of export. We, therefore, would derive a revenue from these luxuries, if they continue to be imported in the same quantities, equal to the whole wants of our Government. But we may be told our Government does not need it; and here I come to say a few words in reply to the argument of a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. COLES.) He says—and I entertain a high respect for his opinion—that we are to get over these difficulties by bargain. Well, now, let us see what bargain we can make. What are we to give? Are we not bankrupts? Are we not like a man who has parted with his whole estate, and has nothing to give? We have already reduced the duties on British importations so low that we cannot bring them down lower than they are. We have, therefore, nothing to give; and, having nothing to give, I ask, again, what bargain can we make? We are precisely in the same position of the Irishman who asked a gentleman to swap horses with him. Why, says the gentleman, you have got no horse to swap. No, replied the Irishman, but how would you swap if I had?

Such is our position. We are precisely like the Irishman; we have got no horse. I want to get a horse by laying duties equivalent to those laid upon us, and then we will see what we can swap it for. And I would insist that this Convention, if necessary, should recommend to Congress that, when this duty is laid, it should be reduced *pari passu* with the reduction of English duties upon our tobacco.

How shall we operate on France? Precisely in the same way. She has now a monopoly of this article—nominally to seven gentlemen, but in reality to one—Mr. Lewis Rogers; so this document states. What does he give? He gives the sum of fifty millions of francs (equivalent to ten millions of dollars) per annum for the privilege of importing, manufacturing, and vending tobacco in France. I have seen an argument in relation to this matter. We are told, very seriously, that it is a matter of no consequence to the tobacco planters to have this monopoly done away with in France; and this argument comes, as I believe, from that quarter.

Mr. Rogers, as I have stated, gives to the Government of France, for the privilege of importing, manufacturing, and vending tobacco, the sum of ten millions of dollars. He imports seven thousand hogsheads, which is one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars per hogshead. Take one of your tobacco planters and place him in juxtaposition with Mr. Rogers, and see if the two can trade upon equal footing if the ports of France were suddenly thrown open to free importation. The tobacco planter carries his ten hogsheads to France, which he imports free of duty, alongside of Mr. Rogers', who has paid fourteen hundred and twenty-eight dollars per hogshead, pending the monopoly, for the privilege of importing his. Mr. Rogers has therefore paid fourteen thousand two hundred and eighty dollars for the privilege of importing ten hogsheads, whilst the tobacco planter has imported his ten hogsheads free. Now, is it not manifest that, if they sell at the same price, the tobacco planter has made one dollar a pound more on his tobacco than Mr. Rogers has on his, or else Mr. Rogers must lose by his importation? But if the ports of France were suddenly thrown open to free importation, there would be fifty thousand hogsheads of tobacco imported. And do you not see that Mr. Rogers could never come in competition with this tobacco imported free of duty; and must of necessity lose the ten millions of dollars he had paid for the monopoly, together with the profits he would otherwise have made? And I would submit whether the argument of a man, or of a set of men, who may be interested in any matter to the amount of ten millions of dollars per annum, ought not to be scanned with a scrutinizing eye?

With France, therefore, we have got to deal in some way. I know that she is powerful, but we have power here also; and, to use the language of the Count de Vergennes to Mr. Jefferson, in the year 1785, "If a footing of reciprocal advantages is not maintained, we shall be under the necessity of falling under such means as will best tend to put matters upon a perfect equality."

Suppose we insist on that. What would be the situation of France? What is the amount of our importations from France in wines and silks alone? It is seventeen times the amount of her importations in the article of our tobacco. What, then, is our course? Tax her wines and silks, which are luxuries, precisely in the same way as she taxes our tobacco. The Gironde and La Vendée districts, in which the wines of France are to a considerable extent raised, have always made themselves felt, whenever they were roused into action; they have often been a terror to the French Government. I state this only as an historical fact; not with a view to hold out any threat to the King of the French or his Government, but to show that when these districts know what their interest requires they will enforce it. It is as reasonable to suppose that, when the wines and silks of France are taxed in this country, conventions will assemble there and speak the same language to their Deputies that we speak to our Congress. I reason upon general principles. Mankind are the same all the world over. A Frenchman understands his interest as well as an American does his interest; and the silk and wine conventions of France would speak as strong a language as we do. I have no hesitation in saying, therefore, that, so far as France is concerned, we can compel a reduction of duties.

The Count de Vergennes, from his extraordinary abilities, had the ear of the King of France as much as any Minister of that Government. Of Mr. Jefferson it is not necessary for me to speak. He was our Minister at the Court of France; and their correspondence has furnished me with many of the ideas I have now thrown out. I recommend it to the perusal of the members of this Convention; and if, on rising from its perusal, your blood does not mount high at the recollection that, from 1783 to the present time, we have endured the wrongs there depicted by Mr. Jefferson, then I mistake the character of an American convention.

As to Russia, I have a few words to say. For some cause or other, she has in a great measure been passed over. But I invite gentlemen to turn to this document, and to read the account given by our Minister there. And the first fact which caught my eye in the statement there made was, that, if equal justice were done to us by Russia—if the oppressive duties which the law now imposes on our staple there were done away with—the whole United States could not produce tobacco enough to supply the demand from that nation alone. We have, therefore, some little business to do with Russia. Our interest requires it. And how shall we operate upon her? Precisely in the same way as we would upon France and England—through her interest. It is in vain to tell me that you can appeal to nations otherwise than through their interest; the experience of a thousand years demonstrates that you cannot. You must meet high restrictive duties by countervailing duties, or you will never get them taken off. Mr. Jefferson long since expressed that opinion, as my friend from Maryland (Mr. JENIFER) told you yesterday; and experience shows its truth. If argument could have succeeded, would not the long arguments of Mr. Jefferson have done so? Surely it would; and therefore it is, I say, that we must operate upon Russia precisely as upon France and England. Unfortunately, however, few luxuries are imported from Russia; and it is upon luxuries chiefly that we must act; and for two reasons: the first is, that the nations of Europe which tax and monopolize our tobacco trade do it upon the principle, it is said, that tobacco is a luxury—that it is not a necessary of life. We must meet this argument, therefore, by taxing their luxuries here. Russia has no such luxuries, so far as our importations are concerned. The second reason is, that it is necessary we should operate for effect. You must, therefore, to a great extent, tax those articles which do not come into consumption by the great mass of the People; otherwise you raise up opposition among the People; and we are now too weak to invite, or even not to elude, opposition wherever it may arise. Russia, then, has no luxuries. What is our course? It is to appeal to the patriotism of our people who now import iron and hemp from that country. Our Minister there expresses the opinion that a tax upon these articles would immediately correct the evil; I think he says in one year. Will not our people bear this for one year, in order to ensure so great a benefit? I throw this out however rather as a suggestion than as the expression of my opinion. I know that we are apt to mistake the bent of our inclination for the deductions of reason or for argument itself. I hope I shall not fall into that error.

Mr. President, we have met here for practical and efficient purposes and unless we act efficiently, it is in vain that we ever meet again. Recollect that we have now assembled for the third time. Nothing has yet been done; the interest of our constituents requires that something should be done; and the only question is, what that something is? The great embarrassment which must arise in Congress is, whether they will act effectively by means of countervailing duties, or resort to treaty or entreaty. I have examined this subject in all its forms; I have given my whole mind to it; and I now declare it to be my unequivocal opinion, not hastily, but deliberately formed, that there is no other remedy than a resort to countervailing duties. It is the only argument which we can use effectually; and simply for this reason, that, if we resort to treaties, we have nothing to give in exchange. If a duty of twenty per cent. were laid upon our importations from all nations, taken in the aggregate, they would afford a sufficient revenue for the wants of this nation. We may, therefore, come in conflict with other interests which may require protection. Some compromise must be made; but something must be given up, in Congress, to the tobacco interest, when the question shall come up. I insist that there must be a tax laid upon luxuries imported—in order that, by levying duties upon them equal to the duty levied on our tobacco, we may have something to give in return when the duties imposed by foreign nations shall be taken off. And, in furtherance of this object, I would add to the law itself a clause declaring that, whenever the duty shall be taken off this one article by any foreign country, our duty shall also be taken off *her pari passu* from that especial article on which the countervailing duty is laid. Argue as we may, temporize as we may, this is the conclusion to which we must inevitably come.

In addition to this, I would respectfully suggest that much good may be accomplished by the members of this

Convention mingling freely with their constituents, and reasoning this matter with them and before them. It is only necessary that this question should once be understood by the tobacco planters—that the facts should go forth amongst them, (which hitherto, I regret to say, has not been the case)—to ensure their active and efficient co-operation. And I beg of gentlemen here present that, in addition to the publication which will be made of the proceedings of this body, they will *viva voce* talk this question over with their constituents and give them all the information they possess. Use the arguments there which have been made use of here; tell them that, sooner or later, we must succeed; and that, whenever we do so, tobacco will rise to its natural price, which, as I have stated, is from fifty-one to fifty-two cents per pound, deducting freight and expenses. I do not say it will continue to bring this price for any series of years. By degrees it will come down, and by-and-by it will find its equilibrium with all other agricultural products. As much labor is required to raise one thousand pounds of tobacco as is required to raise sixteen or seventeen hundred pounds of cotton. Compare tobacco with any other article, and you will find that it now brings about one-half or one-third of its natural price. Labor will equalize itself, and tobacco will settle down with cotton and other products of labor when unrestricted by high tariffs, high duties, and monopolies.

These are the benefits which you will derive from your labors. You have yourselves, however, a duty to perform, by mingling with your constituents in the manner and for the purposes I have stated; a duty I shall discharge so soon as I return to my constituents.

I thank the Convention for the patient attention with which it has heard me.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.

Selected from Mrs. Child's Frugal Housewife.

Cotton wool, wet with sweet oil and paragoric relieves the earache very soon.

A good quantity of old cheese is the best thing to eat, when distressed by eating too much fruit, or oppressed with any kind of food. Physicians have given it in cases of extreme danger.

Honey and milk is very good for worms, so is strong salt water, likewise powdered sage and molasses taken freely.

For a sudden attack of quinsy or croup, bathe the neck with bear's grease, and pour it down the throat. A linen rag soaked in sweet oil, butter, or lard and sprinkled with yellow Scotch snuff, is said to have performed wonderful cures in cases of croup; it should be placed where the distress is greatest. Goose grease, or any kind of oily grease, is as good as bear's oil.

Equal parts of camphor, spirits of wine, and hartshorn, well mixed, and rubbed upon the throat is said to be good for the croup.

Cotton wool and oil are the best things for a burn.

If you happen to cut yourself slightly while cooking, bind some fine salt; molasses is likewise good.

SIMPLE CURE FOR THE CROUP.—We find in the Journal of Health the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease. Those who have passed nights of almost agony at the bedside of loved children—when death seemed contending for another Golgotha, and have heard the husky rattle, as the dark demon was stifling the infant breath, will treasure it up as an invaluable piece of information. If a child is taken with croup instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge—the breathing will almost instantly be relieved; so soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can, then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the power which has given to the pure gushing fountain, such medicinal qualities.

SALT FOR POULTRY.—The Franklin Farmer contains a notice of a farmer's wife in that vicinity who killed her flock of thirty young turkeys, by giving them a pint of meal wet up with a large spoonful of salt. A few years since, a friend of ours killed about 50 chickens by allowing them to eat a quantity of meal in which salt had been liberally put and wet up for his horse. Salt may be safely mixed with food given to geese or goslings, but is fatal to turkeys or chickens.

TO FATTEN FOWLS OR CHICKENS IN FOUR OR FIVE DAYS.—Set rice over the fire with skimmed milk, only as much as will serve one day. Let it boil till the rice is quite swelled out: you may add a tea-spoon or two of sugar, but it will do well without. Feed them three times a day, in common pans, giving them only as much as will quite fill them at once. When you put fresh, let the pans be set in water, that no sourness may be conveyed to the fowls, as that prevents them from fattening. Give them clean water, or the milk of rice, to drink; but the less of the latter when perfectly soaked the better. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness which no other food gives; and when it is considered how far a pound of rice will go, and how much time is saved by this mode, it will be found to be cheap. The pen should be daily cleaned, and no food given for sixteen hours before poultry be killed. A proportion of animal mixed with vegetable food is said to cause poultry to thrive rapidly, but they should be confined to a vegetable diet for a fortnight or three weeks before they are killed for eating. A quantity of charcoal, broken in small pieces and placed within the reach of poultry, is said to increase their appetite, promote their digestion, and expedite their fattening.

Fowls of every sort may be profitably fed on boiled potatoes and meal mixed. Hens which do not lay in the winter should have access to slacked lime, pounded bones, oyster shells, or other matter, which contains lime in some of its compounds, because something of the kind is necessary to form the shells of their eggs, which are composed of the phosphate of lime.

MAKING BUTTER IN WINTER.—After the milk has stood twelve or twenty-four hours place it over coals the evening before churning, until the milk as it stands with the cream on is heated ready to boiling, then set it by till morning. The cream is then skimmed off, and churned by stirring in an earthen vessel. The butter is delicately white and clear in its complexion, firm, and fine flavored.

L. Peters, Esq. of Westborough, Massachusetts, says, relative to making winter butter, "My wife's method is, to set the vessels in which the cream is collected near the fire a while before it is put into the churn, and frequently stir it a little, and turn the vessels, that it may be warmed equally, till it is as warm as cream in the summer, as she can judge; and before putting it into the churn, that is scalded with scalding water. When the churning commences, it is done moderately, and if there is any frothy appearance, then warm water is put in, the churn put near the fire, and occasionally turned, till the temperature is altered, and the churning is finished, which is generally in a short time. If a dash churn is used, set it into a tub of hot water, and frequently move the dash a little, to mix the warm and cold cream, till it is of a suitable warmth, which an observing person will soon ascertain by practice."—*New England Farmer*.

A valuable paper on the making of butter in cold weather by the Rev. W. Allen, states the results of several trials, by which it appears that butter may be obtained in the coldest weather within from ten to twenty minutes, if the cream at the commencement of the churning is brought to the temperature of about seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit.

E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, Massachusetts, recommends the making of butter by the aid of frost, as follows:

"The milk when taken from the cows is immediately strained into earthen pans and set in the coldest part of the house; as soon as the frost begins to operate, a separation takes place, the cream rises in a thick paste to the top, and leaves the milk, without a particle of cream, frozen in the pan. The cream is not so hard but that it can be easily scraped off with a spoon, to the solid ice; it is then set aside until a sufficient quantity is collected for churning, when it is warmed just so much as to thaw the cream sufficiently to put it into the churn. I have never known it to require more than five minutes to convert such cream into butter, after the churning had commenced."

Put a small lump of butter into the cream while churning, and it will make the butter come sooner.

SORE THROAT IN SWINE.—Turn animals so affected, into an open pasture where there is fresh feed, and ground to root. It is a disease resulting generally from confinement. Pounded charcoal mixed with food, where pasture cannot be had, or room for exercise, is one of the best preventives of diseases in swine.

STATISTICS OF MARYLAND.—The American continues to give statistical details of the census of Maryland, furnished by the marshal.—We give the following condensed view:

The value of vessels annually built, is given at \$279,771. Furniture manufactured, \$305,360. Houses.—Brick and stone built, 415; wooden built, 550; men employed, 1,976. Value of houses when built, \$995,745.

Domestic Produce.—Pounds of cotton raised, 7,108. Cocoons, 855 pounds. Cords of wood sold, 191,210. Produce of dairies, \$470,561. Produce of orchards, \$114,238. Gallons of wine made, 7,910. Value of home-made goods, \$182,532. Value of produce of market gardens, \$133,197. Produce of nurseries and florists, \$10,591. Pounds of wool produced, 502,499. Pounds of hops, 2,398. Pounds of wax, 3,684.

The value of machinery manufactured, is \$348,595. Hardware and cutlery, do. \$15,670. Granite, marble, &c., manufactured, \$155,750. Bricks and lime, do., \$384,336. Capital invested, in the articles named in this paragraph, 426,982 dollars.

Printing and binding.—Number of printing offices in the State, 47. Bindaries, 15. Daily papers 6; weekly do. 31; semi and tri-weekly, 7; periodicals 7; men employed, 7,376. Capital invested, \$147,130.

Commerce.—There are 70 houses engaged in foreign trade, and 117 commission houses with capital invested amounting to \$1,266,700; the retail stores in the State number 2,308 with a capital of \$9,157,495.

Fisheries.—Barrels of pickled fish 71,262; bone and other products of fisheries 12,167; men employed 1819, and capital invested \$94,947.

Gunpowder.—There are 5 powder mills in Baltimore city and county, which manufactured 669,000 lbs. and employed 47 men. The capital invested is \$46,000.

Glass.—There is one glass house in Baltimore city, employing 37 men. The capital invested is \$30,000, and the value of manufactures \$40,000.

Sugar Refineries, &c.—There are six sugar refineries in Baltimore city, the produce of which is valued at \$176,000. The value of chocolate made in the city is \$11,400 and of confectionary \$68,400. The capital invested in these is \$102,900, and the number of men employed 89.

Paper.—There are 16 paper mills in the State, producing the value of \$195,100; 171 men employed; capital invested \$80,000.

Cordage.—Ropewalks 13, employing 198 men, producing articles valued at \$142,850, upon a capital invested of \$70,500.

Musical Instruments.—The value of Musical Instruments manufactured in Baltimore city, is \$16,400; the number of men employed 15; and the capital invested \$3,000.

Mines.—The value of metals, other than gold and lead, in Baltimore county, is \$18,300, and in Frederick county \$10,500; the number of men employed is 59 in the former, and 14 in the latter.

Coal.—In Allegany county, the number of bushels of Bituminous Coal mined was 222,000, the number of men employed 23, and the capital invested 4,470.

Granite, Marble and other Stone.—Men employed 58, producing annually \$21,250, on an invested capital of \$16,700.

Sugar.—In Allegany county there were made 36,266 pounds of sugar.

Internal Transportation.—The number of men employed is 3 in Carroll county; 20 in Worcester; and 83 in Baltimore city—total 106.

Butchers, Packers, &c.—The number of persons employed is 4 in Anne Arundel co., 2 in Frederick co., 6 in Kent co., 3 in Washington co., and 193 in Baltimore city—total 208. The capital invested is \$28,880.

Fire Arms.—In Washington county, 80 small arms were manufactured, employing 3 men.

Metals.—The value of precious metals manufactured is \$300 in Washington county, and \$13,300 in Baltimore city. There are 2 men employed in the former and 19 in the latter.—The value of other metals manufactured is \$200 in Baltimore county; \$2700 in Frederick county, and \$310,000 in Baltimore city; the number of men employed is 216.

Dying and Printing.—There are two establishments for dying and printing cottons in Anne Arundel county, and one in Baltimore city.

Silk.—The capital invested in the manufacture of Silk is \$5,000 in Cecil county, and \$2000 in Frederick county. There are 18 females and children employed.

Tobacco.—Value of articles manufactured \$242,000; men employed 278; capital invested \$125,100.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By late arrivals at New York, of packet ships, advices from Liverpool to the 19th Dec. have been received. The New York papers contain an account of the capture of the Island of Chunan, on the eastern coast of China, by the British fleet, and the adjustment of the Syrian question by the submission of Mehemet Ali.

American Flour, duty paid, had advanced 1s per barrel, 34s 6d a 35s per barrel having been paid for prime sweet parcels. Foreign Wheat was also rather firmer.

Queen Victoria has so entirely recovered that she was to

hold a Privy Council on the 8th ult., at Buckingham House.

The preparations for the reception of Bonaparte's remains would, it was said, be terminated on the 15th December. The ceremony was to take place on that day. The King, the Royal family, the two Chambers, and all the great bodies of the State, would receive the remains of Bonaparte at the gate of the Hotel des Invalides. The funeral procession, or cortege, would be composed of soldiers alone.

General Montholon, imprisoned with Prince Louis Napoleon at Havre, had written a letter to Louis Philippe, imploring permission to be present at the inhumation of the remains.

A letter from Hanover states that the ex-Duke Charles of Brunswick, expelled some years ago by his subjects, was meditating an attempt to recover his dominions by force; that he had purchased arms, ammunition, &c. in England, and enlisted men, and that his attempt would be made in December. A notice to this effect had been issued by the Hanoverian Minister of the Interior.

Havre, Wednesday, 9th Dec.—Little has been done in our Cotton market within these two days, the total sales being only 1000 bales, say 700 New Orleans at 68 a 83t 50, 100 Mobile at 85, and 200 Upland and Florida at 68 a 64. But notwithstanding the limited demand and the abundance of ordinary United States Cottons offered for sale, there is no change in prices to notice.

Wheat and Flour.—The average price of Wheat throughout France, at the end of the last month, was 11f. 75 per hectolitre, being a decline of nearly 1f. on the preceding returns. The quotation at the same period last year, was 23f. 46t per hectolitre. The present import duty on foreign Wheat, is 5f. 22t per hectolitre, and on Flour, 15. 40 per 100 kilo, in French or American bottoms.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The state of the market was fully reported by the Acadia to Friday morning Dec. 4th. The sales for the week ending on Friday evening were 25,580 bales. The sales on Saturday were 4000 bags. Monday 5000 bags, of which about 5,500 were American at 54a74d lb. prices are steadily supported.

Tuesday, 8.—The sales to-day are 90 Egyptians at 114d; 200 Surats 34a 7-8d; 2,700 American at 5d to 7d.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.—From 1500 to 2000 bbls. of United States Flour in bond have been taken for export at 24s 6d to 25s per bbl. There was a firmer tone in the Wheat trade generally to-day, and a fair amount of business was transacted, principally in free foreign at the full prices of last Tuesday. United States and Canadian Flour were 1s per qr dearer, 34s 6d to 35s per bbl. paid for prime sweet parcels of the former.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.—There has been a tolerably active demand for cotton to-day; 5000 bags have been sold. Pretty well of business has been done in American, but at least 1000 bales of Surat have been disposed of. Prices are steady, and the trade have been the sole buyers, with the exception of 100 American taken on speculation.

December 11.—A large amount of business has been done this week the demand having been active throughout. The total sales are 30,569 bags. The trade have bought with spirit, and, with the exception of 2000 American and 1000 Surat, taken by speculators, they have been the sole buyers.

Holders have met the demand pretty freely, and although no decided advance has taken place, full prices have been readily obtained for the middling qualities of American descriptions. Bengal and Egyptian are without alteration. In East India a much larger business than usual has been done at steady rates.

The import of the week amounts to 23,467 bags. To-day there has been a very steady demand for Cotton, and about 5000 bales of all kinds have been disposed of. Prices are fully supported.

Sales of American cotton from the 4th to the 11th inst. inclusive:—510 Sea Island 134a21; 70 stained do 64a94; 3920 Upland 4 5-8a64; 9420 Orleans 4 7-8a 3-4; 7860 Alabama and Mobile 5a64; 590 Pernambuco 84a9.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 18.—We continue to have a good and regular demand, and the business done is again proportionably large, prices of American descriptions have advanced 1-8d. lb. per particularly the lower qualities up to fair, with a tendency to further improvement; Common qualities of Surat are fully 1-8d. per lb. higher, full rates being obtained for the better classes. Brazils and Sea Islands are steady, but Egyptian is, if any thing, less so, being offered freely at the current rate. 4500 bales of American have been taken on speculation.

The Sea Islands at auction to-day went off steadily at previous prices—423 bales were offered, 290 bales sold at 124 a 157-8; 170 stained offered, 140 bales sold at 64. The sales to-day are about 5000 bales of all kinds.

The import this week is 5,693 bags, and the sales are 32,280.

19th To-day there has been a very fair demand for cotton, and about 5000 of all kinds have been disposed of. Prices are steady. Sales from the 12th to the 19th inclusive—160 Sea Island, 14a22; Stained do, 9; 4820 Upland, 44a7; do 9; 5080 Alabama and Mobile, 5 3-8a64.

Liverpool Corn Market, Dec. 18.—The duty on foreign wheat is advanced to 25s 8d per qr. on Flour to 16s 6d per bbl.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Centre Market, January 9.—Butter, print, 25a31t cents; do. roll, 20a25; Eggs, per dozen, 31t; Turkeys, 87t cents to \$1.37t; Geese, 44a62t cents; Chickens, pair 31t a 62t cents; Ducks, 62t a 75 cents per pair; wild, scarce; Pheasants, per pair, \$1; Partridges, dozen, \$1 50; Pig, qr. 37t a 44 c.; Shoat, do. 62t a 81; Roasters, 50a85; Veal, qr. 87t a \$1.12t; Mutton, dr. 62t a 75; Lamb, qr. 50a62t; Apples, per peck, 20a31t; do. dried, 37t; Potatoes, 16a20; Turnips, 12t; Onions, 12t; Beets, qr. peck, 6t; Parsnips, peck, 18t; Carrots, bunch, 6t; Cellery, do. 64a12t; Cabbages, head, 2a8; Kales sprouts, peck, 12t; spinnage, do. 25; Hay, timothy, per ton, \$14a16. Butchers' Meats.—Beef, prime pieces, 8a10 cents; do. coarse, 4a6; do. corned, 7a8; do. dried, 12t; do. tongues, smoked each, 62t; Pork, fresh 8a9; do. corned, 8a9; Hams, 11a12t; Joles, 7a8; Veal, 9a12t; Mutton, 6a8; Sausages, 9a10; lard 10.

Fuel.—Oak Wood is retailing, from wharves and yards, at \$5.00 per cord, and Pine at \$4.00 a \$4.25.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle has been fair, and prices are about the same as last week. On Monday 300 head were offered at the drove yards and 160 sold to the city butchers, and about 90 to go out of the market, at prices ranging from \$5 for inferior, to \$7 per 100 lbs. for those of prime quality. The market has been very well supplied with live Hogs during the week, and the sales have been at about \$5.75 for prime quality.

Pork.—The season for large arrivals of killed pork has nearly passed, and the stock now offering is not large. We now quote at \$5 a \$5.50 for good to prime quality and rather dull.

Rice.—Small sales at \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

Tobacco.—There are no receipts this week. The inquiry is very limited and the few sales of Maryland are made at former prices, which we continue, viz inferior and common \$4 a \$5.50; middling to good \$5.50 a \$7.50; good \$8 a \$8.50, and fine \$9 a \$13. There is nothing doing in Ohio, which is considered fully worth former quotations, viz. inferior and common at \$4 a \$4.50; middling \$5; Good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red and wrapery \$8 a \$12; and prime yellow at \$7, 50 a \$10. There were no inspections this week.

Howard Street Flour.—There has been a small but steady demand for Howard street Flour during the week, and the sales of good common brands from stores have been generally made at \$4.50. We have heard of one sale, however, made yesterday at \$4.44. The wagon price is now down to \$4.25.

City Mills Flour.—Sales of upwards of 1000 bbls. have been made at \$4.62t, and we quote the same rate to-day. Stocks are quite light.

Wheats.—None in market.

Corn.—A sale of Md. yellow, affloat, was made a day or two ago at 55 cents.

Oats.—Holders of stored parcels ask 36 cents.

Cloverseed.—Quite dull at \$4.75 a \$5.

At Philadelphia.—On Saturday, the sales of cotton were moderate, but the state of the market at the South has caused a slight advance fully equal to 4c per lb. Sales of Upland to manufacturers at 11t c per lb.—Flour and Meal.—Flour is steady at the rates quoted for some weeks, sales to-day of Pennsylvania superfine Flour at \$4.75 per bbl; in Corn and Rye Meal we hear of no sales, and make no change in prices, the receipts continue very light.—Grain.—No receipts whatever of Corn, which is wanted, at 47c for yellow, and 45c for white. Oats 27c. Sales fair Southern Wheat, from store, at 90c per bus; Pennsylvania 100c per bus. Cloverseed in fair demand at \$5 per bushel.—Naval Stores.—Soft Turpentine is scarce; North County in first hands is held at \$3 per bbl, Tar is plenty, sales by retail at 22a32t; Spirits Turpentine is scarce, sales made at 25c per gal; Rosin and Pitch—no change, and dull.—Provisions.—The demand is small, and prices declining; Mess Pork \$15 per barrel; prices are tending downwards, and sales only by retail. Lard, new, 10 a 11c. There is but little call for Bacon. Butter in kegs 9a 10 cents per lb, with brisk demand for export.—Rice.—is selling at 33a37 7-8 per 100 lbs, for prime.—Nothing doing in Kentucky, of which there is very little in first hands. Sales of 100 ceroons heavy Caba, for export, at 20c per lb.—Wool.—Moderate sales continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic.—Cattle Market.—Beef Cattle—550 in market, sales ranged from 64t to 8c; 60 head from Virginia—30 left unsold.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market, on Monday, there were 290 Beef Cattle. Last week's prices for beef were fully sustained, first quality, \$5.75a\$6; second do. \$5.25a\$5.75, third do. \$4.25a\$5. Sheep—"Dull."

At Alexandria,—Flour from wagons was quoted at \$4.37t. Some sales, from stores have been made, deliverable in the spring, at \$4.47t; for present delivery, it cannot be had under \$4.50.

At Nashville, Dec. 30, there was a good demand for Produce. Tobacco commanded high figures, from \$4 to \$6t per hundred; Cotton 7 cts; select crops a fraction more.

Cincinnati, on the 4th inst. hoground Pork was quoted at 5c; hams bacon 8a10c; sides 64a64t; shoulders 44c; Flour \$3.-56a3.68; Whiskey 17 c. The Chronicle of the 4th says.—A lot of 600 hogs sold on Saturday last, at \$3.50, averaging 164 lbs. This shows a decided falling off in prices, at least 25c per hundred; \$4.75 is as much as the best lots will bring.

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale the following STOCK, viz.

DURHAMS:

- 1 BULL, imported, about 5 years old—price \$100.
 1 do out of imported stock, about 2 years old—\$300.
 1 do 5 to 6 years old, \$160.
 1 do 3 years old, \$175.
 1 do 15 months old, \$110.
 1 COW, imported, in calf by an imported bull, 5 years old, \$400.
 1 HEIFER, 15 months old, out of imported stock, \$250.
 1 do 6 months old, do do \$150.
 Several Yearlings, bulls and heifers, \$110.
 Do Spring Calves, do do \$55.
 Pedigrees and other particulars furnished on application to S. Sands.

DEVONS.

- 1 very superior BULL CALF, 5 to 6 months old, \$75.
 Several COWS, 5 to 7 years old, \$75, very fine stock.
 1 COW, a good breeder, 7 years old, \$50.
 1 Bull, 75 dols. and 1 Heifer, 100, both from a fine stock

AYRSHIRES.

- Several very fine BULL CALVES, out of imported stock, 13 to 18 months old, \$110 each.

A BULL and 2 COWS, imported animals, will be sold less than cost MIXED BREDS.

- 1 7-8 Durham Bull, about 4 years old, \$50—entirely white.
 2 1-2 Durham and 1-2 Devon do. 1 two, the other 3 years old, \$80.
 1 3-4 Durham do. 4 years old last spring, gentle, and works in cart shafts, \$75.

A half Alderney, qr. Bakewell, qr. Devon, 2 1-2 years old, \$100.
 A yearling HEIFER, out of a full bred Durham cow, by a 3-4 bull of same breed, a fine animal, very low at \$30.

7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Heifer, not 3 years old, now in calf by a celebrated Durham bull, \$110 deliverable here, or 100 at Harper's Ferry.

Several bull and heifer Calves, out of good common cows by an Ayrshire bull, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to \$20 each.

Several do. do. by Durham bull, same price and age.
 Do. do. do. do. 2 weeks old, \$10 each.

HOGS.

The breeders in the vicinity of the city having supplied themselves with a number of as fine animals as are to be found perhaps in the U. S. I will receive orders for the selection of pigs of the following breeds—

- Black spotted with white Berkshires, 8 weeks old, 20 to \$25 a pr.
 White Berkshires, do do do
 Cross of the Ulster on the Berkshire do do do
 Tu-carora, cross of the Berkshire on the China, \$10 do
 Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 China, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

2 Boars and 4 Sows, 8 to 12 weeks old, by a superior Barnitz boar out of a neat long English sow, both white—They are very promising animals—price for a Boar and 2 Sows, 15 dols.

SHEEP.

Bakewell and other Sheep, rams and ewes, 30 to 50 dols. each.
 Lambs, 3 to 5 months old, 15 to 20 dols. each.

A FEW PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL TURKEYS,

White as snow, of a breed from China originally, and much admired—make a splendid show on the lawns of gentlemen's estates—Apply to S. SANDS. ja 13

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber will also attend to filling up orders for any of the implements of our numerous and skilful manufacturers—also for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Field and Garden Seeds, all which will be packed or forwarded in the safest manner according to the directions given.

It will always be most advantageous to the purchaser to forward the cash, in order to enable the subscriber to purchase on the best terms; but where this is not done, reference to some house in Baltimore is expected as to punctuality, &c.

CONSIGNMENTS.

Planters, Farmers and others wishing to make a trial of this market for their productions, by sending on small lots of Cotton, Grain, Tobacco, Rice, &c. &c. consigned to the subscriber, he will endeavor to effect sales on the best terms, and the proceeds disposed of according to directions, or invested in Stock, Implements, &c. as may be required.

The very laudable spirit which has recently been evinced in those sections of country in which the "American Farmer" principally circulates (the Middle, Southern and South-western states) for the improvement in their system of husbandry, has induced the undersigned to offer his services to his patrons and others, to aid them in the accomplishment of the great ends in view; and he flatters himself that he will be enabled in general, to render satisfaction to those requiring his assistance. References if required can be given to many of the most respectable merchants and other citizens of Baltimore; and he would at this time designate the editors of the American, Patriot, and other journals.

A list of Animals for sale will be kept at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North streets, one square south of the Post Office, and the undersigned respectfully invites Farmers, Planters and others, visiting Baltimore, to call on him and he will be happy to render them every assistance in his power in making their selections. Address, post paid, ja 13

S. SANDS, publisher American Farmer.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

LORD ALTHORP, jr. 4 years old in July, sired by the imported bull Lord Althorp, who was raised by the celebrated Earl Spencer, and owned by Gen. Watson, now of Louisville, Ky.; he is out of Eliza, a full bred cow, a first rate milker—full pedigree will be furnished—price deliverable in this city, 350 dols.

COCOONS.

For sale, two tiers Cocoons, two crop white and sulphur; they will be sold at a fair market price. Apply to S. SANDS. ja 13

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O. ja 13 6m* Charles Co. Md.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

One of the subscribers having recently spent nine days in Albany and its vicinity, has succeeded (by the kind aid of Mr. John Loring, of that city) in securing some of the best bred Berkshire stock in the State of New York; also that noble and most beautiful animal, the full bred Berkshire boar, PRINCE ALBERT, imported in 1839 by Mr. Joseph Berry, an English gentleman, for his own use—bred by C. & W. Bush, Esqrs., Berkshire, England—being the male of the two imported pigs specially noticed by Mr. John Loring in his communication published in the May No. 7th vol. of the Albany Cultivator—all of which, together with their former stock, except the imported male, are from the stock of Judge Spencer, Mr. Loring, and Mr. Wells, of Albany, N. Y.

The subscribers, from the attention they purpose to give to the breeding of pigs from their valuable stock, and being determined not to send either runs or culls from their piggery, flatter themselves that they will be able to furnish pigs as well bred and in as fine condition as can be produced from any other piggery in this country.

Having disposed of all their fall pigs, they will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of pure Berkshire pigs, ready for delivery from the 1st of June to the middle of July, 1841. Price at their piggery \$20 per pair; cooped and delivered in the City of Baltimore, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$25 per pair.

Also for half bloods out of good country sows, by Prince Albert. Price at their piggery \$8 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$10 per pair.

All communications post paid will meet with prompt attention according to date. Address THOS. T. GORSUCH

and EDWD. GORSUCH,

HERRFORD, Baltimore Co. Md.

jan. 6. Or SAML. SANDS, office American Farmer.

BERKSHIRE AND IMPROVED ULSTER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Mr. C. N. Bement, and Mr. John Loring, of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England. Also for improved Ulster Pigs, bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock, of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire and Ulster, and the black and white Berkshire. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

On hand, ready for delivery, a few pairs of Berkshires, black or white—price \$20 to \$25, according to age. dc 23.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LANDS

On West and South Rivers, Anne Arundel county.

The subscriber intending to close the sales of lands under the will of the late William Steuart, offers at public sale at Butler's tavern on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the two following valuable FARMS.

1st. The MANOR PLANTATION, containing about 313 acres, near Mount Zion meeting house, surrounded by the lands of Messrs Henry A. Hall, Jas. Cheston, jr. Benjamin Welch, M'Gill, Owings, and the widow Gott, in one of the most desirable parts of that fertile district known as the West River district.

2d. BEARD'S HABITATION, containing 254 acres, immediately adjoining Davidsonville, a post office 10 miles from Annapolis, on the mail road to Washington. It is distant about 30 miles from Baltimore, but being within an hour's drive of the Annapolis and Elkridge rail road, there is the means of getting to Baltimore with ease in three hours twice every day, and what is more important, there is an opportunity of coming to Baltimore every morning, and of returning in the evening of the same day after transacting business in the city. These farms are well known for their fertility, healthiness and other advantages, such as being well watered and timbered, &c.

Terms will be made known at sale, and a liberal credit will be given to purchasers who give satisfactory security. Should the sale be prevented by the inclemency of the weather, it will take place at Butler's at same hour the next fair day. do 30 12

G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.

7-Nat. Intel. and Md. Repub. insert weekly till sale.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: H. PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,

Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Elliott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
 Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
 Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
 Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
 Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Haines' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

A HANDSOME DURHAM BULL,

18 months old, of the very best milking stock, will be sold for 110 dollars—he is a great bargain. Also a 15 16ths Bull of same breed, 5 years old, calves of his getting were much admired at the late exhibition in Delaware, presented by John Barney, esq.—he is a noble animal—price 80 dols. Apply to S. SANDS. ja 6